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Protest Lodged With GATT Over U.S. Subsidies
*BK140942 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0830 GMT 14 Oct 87*

[Text] Australia has lodged a strong formal protest with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade against American agricultural subsidies saying they are in breach of international agreements. Australia's ambassador to GATT, which has its headquarters in Geneva, says America had been party to an agreement last year that subsidies would not be raised but had gone back on that. The ambassador, Mr (Alan Roxley), says the American decision has (?an enormous) potential to create more instability and to invite further retaliation. Australia's complaint has gone to the surveillance section of GATT,

and although the section does not have power to enforce action on complaints, it is regarded as a powerful forum to bring to light important grievances.

Radio Australia's European correspondent, Lee Duffield, says the United States has been a leading force in GATT in trying to break down tariff barriers and reduce subsidies. However, in the absence of agreement to do, America has been taking its own measures to counter what it sees as unfair trading policies by other nations.

Mr (Roxley) says American and European Community subsidies have forced Australian farmers to cut the area under wheat cultivation to less than 9 million hectares in 1987-88 compared to more than 11 million hectares in 1986-87. He says the wheat crops would therefore drop by an estimated 21 percent to 12.8 million tons, the lowest since the 1982-83 drought.

Murdani Views Strengths, Weaknesses of National Press
42130114c Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian
24 Aug 87 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—L.B. Moerdani, PANGAB-/PANGKOPKAMTIB [Commander of the Armed Forces/Commander of the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order], views the Indonesian press, on the one hand, as trying to express accurately the meaning of a Pancasila press and how a development-oriented press should function, and, on the other hand, as still weak in the sense that it is negligent in the way it reports news that would have a negative impact. General Moerdani conveyed this evaluation on Saturday night [22 August] at a reception at the Jakarta Hilton Hotel marking the 16th anniversary of the BERITA YUDHA daily newspaper.

The PANGAB said at the reception, which was attended by MENPEN [Minister of Information] Harmoko, KSAD [Army Chief of Staff] General Try Sutrisno, PWI [Indonesian Journalists Association] leaders, and several foreign ambassadors, that especially during the years since the inception of the New Order the Indonesian press has sought to manage itself as a Pancasila and development press. "Some elements of the press have been unsuccessful in meeting the challenge, but other elements of the national press have been able to express appropriately the mission of a Pancasila and development press."

According to General Moerdani, the national press in cooperation with the government has for years endeavored to express accurately the meaning of such a Pancasila and development press. ABRI leaders who have had the opportunity to be in the midst of the national press cannot forget the efforts that have been made by press managers in the capital in collaboration with leaders and all echelons of ABRI during the last 3 or 4 years. "In those joint efforts, there was not one hard word, stern statement, or bitter criticism from either side," the PANGAB stated.

Not in Vain

Nevertheless, said General Moerdani, all parties were alert, honest, and sincere and collectively realized that their efforts in that totally difficult atmosphere were for the purpose of creating a Pancasila press, "which basically has freedom consistent with democratic principles but also has a sense of responsibility befitting a nation with common interests that must be jointly protected."

He added that all the hard work definitely had not been in vain and that one visible result was the situation during the elections last April, when the atmosphere was heated, emotional, and enthusiastic but at the same time secure and orderly. "That atmosphere can be attributed

in no little measure to the role of the national press, which largely understood the meaning of a Pancasila and development press," acknowledged the PANGAB.

As the one responsible for security, he specifically stated thanks and appreciation for what he called the success of the national press in performing its mission during the elections.

Nevertheless, he warned the national press against self-satisfaction. Besides still facing national tasks—and security and order will continue to determine its role—the national press must still correct and stabilize its own internal affairs. Related to that, the PANGAB pointed out weaknesses of the national press as evidenced by its negligence in reporting news with negative impact, which still frequently occurs. "Such negligence should not be permitted to happen again, and determination to that end will be successful only if the national press is not only professional but also embodies the collective interests of the Indonesian nation."

Professionalism

To accomplish that, the PANGAB called on all elements of the national press to improve their technical management and professionalism in compiling reports that are consistent with principles implicit in the protection of national interests. "Editorial managers and elements of all mass media should control reporting so that reports with undesirable negative impact can be avoided," directed the ABRI commander.

All press managers must realize, he warned, that the strength of the press lies in its reporting, which can shape public opinion extensively. He said the press must of course be able to convey information on anything to the public quickly. In the promptness of its reporting, however, the press must not forget accuracy or the usefulness of its reporting to national interests in the widest sense. "Thoroughness, therefore, is a requirement that cannot be omitted from the reporting of anything," the PANGAB stated.

6942

Youth Organizations Demand Representation in KNPI
42130114a Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian
22 Aug 87 p 36

[Article by Putut Tri Husodo and Yopie Hidayat: "Efforts To Deflate the KNPI"]

[Text] After 14 months of existence, the Indonesian National Youth Committee (KNPI) apparently will have to change. Signs of that appeared in its Plenary Leadership Conference (MPP), which was held at Cisarua, Bogor last week. Twenty-four participating ORMAS [mass organizations] for youth made a new agreement: The ORMAS should be recognized as

members. "The membership of KNPI will then consist only of youth ORMAS. This will conform to the intent of the Law on ORMAS Affairs," said Saleh Khalid, chairman of HMI [Muslim College Students Association]. Thus, according to Khalid, KNPI will have no further need of individual members. "Let the ORMAS be the ones who have individual members," he said.

The main point of statements made in the Indonesian Youth Accord on Friday night [14 August] of last week was the readiness of the youth ORMAS to assemble under the KNPI. There are conditions, however, like the one stated by Saleh Khalid above. "We are satisfied. We exceeded our target," said Rully Chairul Azwar, general chairman of FKPP (Communications Forum for Sons and Daughters of Indonesian Military Retirees), who played an active part in drawing up the demands.

The youth ORMAS feel that their presence has not been recognized in the KNPI. Organizationally, they have obtained only a very small space in the DP2 (Youth Advisory Council), which is chaired by the MENPORA (Minister of State for Youth and Sports). That organization functions only as an advisor, and nothing more, to the DPP [Central Executive Council] of the KNPI. Of course, there are many important posts occupied by supporters of youth ORMAS, from HMI, for example, and from GMNI [Indonesian National College Students Movement] and Muhammadiyah Youth. But their connections with the main organization have been severed. "They have been pulled up by the roots," said Habib Chirzin, chairman of Muhammadiyah Youth.

Probably for that reason, the youth ORMAS drafted a declaration. In it they asked that the course of the KNPI be formulated through the Indonesian Youth Congress and not through the KNPI, for the representatives of the ORMAS have no voice in the KNPI. The structure and program of the KNPI should then "formally represent youth ORMAS," according to another demand. Thus, as far as structure is concerned, "The KNPI, as an assembly of youth, must guarantee that we can participate in the planning, implementation, and oversight of all programs," said Rully Chairul from FKPP.

Success in making the statement of the youth ORMAS an accord of the KNPI MPP cannot be separated from the role played by Abdullah Puteh, chairman of the KNPI. That was unique, remembering that almost all of the signers of the declaration were observers. Everything moved smoothly after Puteh went back and forth for 2 hours lobbying prominent people on both sides. "Several of my KNPI colleagues were prejudiced against the agreement reached by the leaders of the ORMAS. But the ORMAS were also suspicious of me, thinking that I would trick them," stated Puteh. In order to satisfy both

sides, Abdullah Puteh affixed his signature along with the 24 others. The ORMAS declaration was in fact accepted as a main subject for the KNPI congress next October.

Of course, Puteh did not agree with everything in the ORMAS declaration. Nevertheless, he persisted in making the declaration successful in the MPP. "I considered the statement by the ORMAS leaders as a necessary reference for the upcoming KNPI congress," he said.

Puteh promised a change in the organizational structure of the KNPI. "Clearly, we are going to make changes in the organization," he declared. The congress, of course, will make the final decision. He said confidently, however, "There is a 70 percent probability that there will be a reorganization." As recommended in a meeting of the KNPI commission, the Indonesian Youth Council (MPI) will replace the DP2. According to Puteh, the MPI will function as the legislative body of the KNPI DPP. The chairmen of the youth ORMAS that are affiliated with the KNPI will sit ex officio on the MPI.

Puteh also agreed that ORMAS members should become members of the KNPI DPP. "Therefore, my KNPI colleagues should realize that some of their quota will be taken by colleagues from the youth ORMAS," he said. Of course, the representatives must have mandates from their respective organizations. "Nevertheless, the ORMAS still will not be given authority to recall their people in the KNPI," Puteh stated.

The point that Puteh did not agree to, however, was the desire of the ORMAS that the membership of the KNPI consist only of ORMAS, without any individual members. The basic idea of the KNPI was obtained from the youth declaration of 23 July 1973, which called for individual membership. "We must, of course, comply with the Law on ORMAS Affairs, but we must not reach the point where we ignore the basic principle of the KNPI," he said.

There is still dissatisfaction in Puteh's own camp. "If we comply with the ORMAS demands, the size of the KNPI will drop by 50 percent," said a KNPI director. "We have been taken in," said a TEMPO source on the KNPI DPP. He felt the conditions submitted by the ORMAS push the KNPI into a corner. "They want to deflate the KNPI," he said with regret. The same tone of voice was heard from Postdam Hutsoit, chairman of the MPP Executive Committee, several moments before the session closed. "The Indonesian Youth Accord will be made a reference in the forthcoming KNPI congress," he promised.

The 3-day meeting in Cisarua was attended by almost 200 people. Central and regional directors of the KNPI attended as full participants, whereas representatives of the youth ORMAS were merely observers.

It is fair to say that only one subject was discussed in that forum: the question of conforming the KNPI to the intent of Law 8 of 1985 on ORMAS Affairs. The KNPI is mentioned in that law as an association of all youth ORMAS.

The declaration itself was actually prepared outside the MPP sessions. Representatives of the ORMAS met, talked, and formulated their position between meetings on the MPP agenda. At first glance, the declaration does not appear to contain harsh stipulations. Its conditions are presented gently, hidden behind such words as "principles of accord." Nevertheless, its contents are clear. One of the conditions they want for the next meeting is this: The ORMAS must have member status.

6942

Sukarno, Hatta Photos Must Be Paired in Public
42130114b Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian
22 Aug 87 p 40

[Text] Priyanto, 50, appeared to be in despair. "I'm not taking part in the parade this year," he said softly. The pedicab driver from Tapen Nusukan, Solo, had looked in vain for a photo of Bung [Brother] Hatta. It's easy to find a picture of Bung Karno [BK], but it's hard to find one of Bung Hatta, " declared the PDI [Indonesian Democratic Party] supporter, who said he participates in the carnival celebrating 17 August every year by parading a photo of Bung Karno.

This year, however, the Independence Day Celebration Committee for the City of Solo banned the parading of pictures of BK in the carnival, which was held in Solo on 18 August. A notice distributed to the public through RT's [neighborhood associations] directed that anyone who wished to carry photos of the proclaimers of independence must carry a complete set: both Sukarno and Hatta. What if someone carried only a photo of BK? "Prohibited," Solo Mayor R. Hartomo told TEMPO on Saturday of last week [15 August].

Pictures of BK had to be accompanied always by pictures of Bung Hatta, because both of them were proclaimers of independence. "That applies to celebrations of the anniversary of the proclamation," the mayor said. Without pictures of Bung Hatta, photos of BK were also banned from display on the arches that every village usually builds for anniversary celebrations. "We are soon to hold the general session of the MPR [People's Consultative Congress], which requires national stability," Hartomo stated. For that reason, too, all kinds of yells and shouts were prohibited in celebration parades.

The purpose of the policy was to block efforts to make a cult of the individual focused on BK. Thus, photos of BK could not be hung on the walls of government offices. "If someone wants to hang them in his home, he may have even 20 of them."

Central Java Governor Ismail was not aware of the policy set by his subordinates in Solo, but he speculated that the mayor wanted to create a positive understanding of the heroes. "Since pictures of Bung Karno should be put in places of respect, we must avoid having them become trash, which would give an impression opposite to what is intended," he told TEMPO. With regard to paying respect to BK and others as heroes, the governor noted, "President Soeharto has a precept, 'Lift up high, and bury deeply.' That means we exalt and respect the good things and we bury deeply the bad things so they won't smell."

The ban on parading photos of BK came as a surprise to Yuslam Badres, deputy chairman of the Solo DPRD [Regional Legislature], but after learning about the matter the PDI figure accepted it as a wise step. "If a person parades a photo of BK as proclaimer, he should of course have Bung Hatta's, too, for the two leaders were both signers of the proclamation," he stated.

The popularity of BK, especially among young people, definitely has been on the increase recently, as was seen in the PDI campaign before the last general elections. There is a relationship, of course, to the government's attitude toward him. As is widely known, President Soeharto has taken a position of "lift up high, and bury deeply" toward BK. The government rehabilitated BK's tomb at Blitar. Along with Bung Hatta, BK has been designated as a proclamation hero, and both names have been immortalized in the name of the international airport at Cengkareng.

There is naturally a reason for a cautious attitude toward the "resurrection" of BK, as Major General Saiful Sulun declared. He said it is very important to place facts of history in their accurate and true perspective "so that the community, particularly the younger generation, will not view Bung Karno as a god who never did any wrong."

Speaking at several farewell ceremonies in East Java before leaving his post as PANGDAM [Commander of Military Region] V/Brawijaya at the end of August, Saiful said there are some people who want to make a cult of BK and resurrect banned Marhaenism. He did not specify the individuals or their groups but told TEMPO, "As a security authority, I must consider that such an effort exists, and everyone needs to be warned right at the outset."

6942

No Drought Effect Seen on Rice 'Super Intensification' Program
42130114d Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian
27 Aug 87 p 8

[Text] Indramayu, Wednesday [26 August], MERDEKA—Drought in the Indramayu Regency has not been a disaster for farmers. On the contrary, the present dry season has found farmers successfully implementing the Jalur Pantura (Jatiluhur and the North Coast) SUPRA INSUS [Super Special Intensification] OPSUS (Special Operation).

Minister of Agriculture Engr Achmad Affandi made this statement in remarks prior to the beginning of the Jalur Pantura SUPRA INSUS OPSUS harvest at Karta Winangun Village, Kandang Haur Subdistrict, Indramayu, last Monday [24 August].

We went on to explain that, although fields were dry, moisture beneath the surface enabled farmers to achieve a satisfactory productivity of an average of 9 tons of GKP (harvest dry paddy) per hectare.

"If rain had fallen during the last several months, however, farmers probably would have been unable to bring in the harvest, because many rice fields would have been under water," he declared.

The average yield achieved by farmers this season, he said, would have been even better had they truly followed the 10 guidelines that had been given to them.

"It would not have been impossible for farmers throughout Indramayu to produce 14.4 tons per hectare, as was attained by Tani Bhakti Association II at Bunder Village, Widasari Subdistrict, Indramayu," he said, citing the success of a farmers association that followed the 10 guidelines carefully.

He then pointed out that many groups of farmers were not convinced of the benefit and usefulness of the guidelines. For example, many had not used the 22-by-22 centimeter planting distance and had not used fertilizer at the exact times and in the exact quantities.

The minister also mentioned various obstacles met by farmers in implementing SUPRA INSUS this first time. "Limited quantities of seedlings, delayed delivery of fertilizer, and delays in provision of credit were obstacles that farmers had to face," he said.

He hoped that all the obstacles can be overcome so that farmers can plant on time about the beginning of October and thus spur productivity in the next planting season.

6942

BULOG Volume of Food Procurement Reported
42130114f Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian
22 Aug 87 p 2

[Excerpt] From 1 February to 18 August, BULOG [Logistics Bureau] procured paddy and hulled rice totaling the equivalent of 1,342,622.31 tons of hulled rice for the national stockpile.

That volume consisted of the equivalent of 947,584.88 tons of hulled rice from Java and 405,717.32 tons from outside Java.

KUD's [village unit cooperatives] played prominent roles in bringing paddy and hulled rice into DOLOG's [logistics depots], because the KUD's brought in 1,128,927.94 tons of hulled rice and 13,432.53 tons of paddy. On the other hand, non-KUD procurement totaled 194,161.17 tons of hulled rice and 2,901.17 tons of paddy. DOLOG SATGAS [task units] brought in 19,553.20 tons of hulled rice and 96.9 tons of paddy.

The most productive area continued to be that of the East Java DOLOG, with the equivalent of 409,328.55 tons of hulled rice. The Central Java DOLOG was next with 266,692.40 tons, then the West Java DOLOG with 252,952.53 tons and the South Sulawesi DOLOG with 172,754.25 tons.

6942

Central Java Drought, Food Status Surveyed
42130114e Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian
24 Aug 87 p 6

[Text] Sragen, SUARA KARYA—Drs Karsono Kromodirdjo, third assistant in the Central Java Regional Government, said the drought in Central Java has not yet affected rice production in that area, in spite of the fact that 7,570 hectares of crops are completely dried up. Rice production in Central Java remains stable, and existing supplies can be channeled at any moment to people who need them. "That some people receive rice assistance does not mean the area has a food shortage. Central Java clearly is not an area where the food situation is critical," he said.

Drs Karsono made that statement last Thursday [20 August] when he inspected drought areas in the Gesi and Sumberlawang Subdistricts in Sragen Regency. He had previously visited drought areas in Grobogan and Demak Regencies.

6942

Saudi, Kuwait Provide Soft Loans for Highway Construction

42130114g Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 22 Aug 87 p 12

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA—The governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are providing soft loans for the construction of a 53-kilometer toll expressway between Padalarang and Cileunyi in Bandung Regency. A contract for the construction was signed yesterday, Friday [21 August], at the office of PT [Ltd. Co.] Jasa Marga in Jakarta.

According to Dr Engr Yuwono Kolopaking, principal director of Jasa Marga, the Saudi Government will bear 65 percent of the foreign currency component of the cost, and Kuwait will bear 35 percent, while Jasa Marga will provide 40 percent of the bonds. Saudi Arabia will supply 172 million Saudi riyals and Kuwait 6.5 million Kuwaiti dinars.

6942

Hopes for ASEAN Expressed on Anniversary
*42050026a Kuala Lumpur NANYANG SIANG PAO
in Chinese 8 Aug 87 p 2*

[Editorial]

[Text] Today is the 20th founding anniversary of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN]. In the past years, this regional organization has been developing steadily and vigorously. Its membership has increased from five to six countries and it has collectively established a close relationship through dialogue with six partners, including the European Economic Community, and consolidated its economic and political position. Twenty years is a watershed and, as it prepares to hold its third summit meeting at the end of this year after a lapse of 10 years from its previous conference, the ASEAN is marching in a new direction in an effort to intensify its cooperation and development among its member countries.

Reviewing ASEAN's accomplishments in the past 20 years, it is generally believed that it fell far short of expectations in the field of economic cooperation and that it failed to achieve the objective of common benefit. As a matter of fact, the ASEAN did not formally and vigorously launch economic collaboration among its membership until after an agreement to that effect was signed at its summit conference in Bali in 1976, which was only about 10 years ago. On balance, ASEAN's accomplishment in economic cooperation is by no means totally bad. Among its major feats may be mentioned the birth of the Organization of Natural Rubber Producing Countries, the International Agreement on Natural Rubber, the Organization of Tin Producing Countries and the International Body for Tropical Lumber. On the other hand, it also acquired aid for the regional and fundamental development of its 150 items of economic program from its dialogue partners.

In the political realm, the practice of "ASEAN spirit" also helped solve bilateral and ASEAN problems, such as the Philippine demand for sovereignty over Sabah. Furthermore, the "ASEAN spirit" prompted the ASEAN members to solve the problem vis-a-vis Kampuchea by adopting a unified stand and step.

However, the economy and politics of this region are still suffering from various unstable and disadvantageous objective factors, and there is no doubt that ASEAN must push forward closer coordination and collaboration in order to cope with future challenges.

Although member countries have been adopting reciprocal arrangements and measures in free trade, the volume of trade within the ASEAN region is still small, representing only about 18 percent of total trade volume. It is indeed necessary to strengthen and develop along this line. With regard to foreign trade, due to the shrinking market for primary products and the mounting protectionism by industrialized nations, ASEAN member

countries should not practice cutthroat competition with one another in primary products, but should take firm combined action on the basis of common benefit to consolidate the competitive edge of ASEAN's commodities in world markets and to counteract the unfair trade measure carried out by industrialized countries.

Seen from the current conditions where great differences are found in area, population and development rate of its member nations, ASEAN's ideal of establishing an ASEAN Common Market similar to the ECC is still beyond reach. At the present stage, ASEAN should aim at a liberalization of trade procedures and an intensification of interflow of trade within its own region. At the same time, ASEAN should, as an entity, strive for greater trade opportunities in world markets.

In the political sphere, the solution of the Kampuchean problem; and the implementation of the plans for making Southeast Asia a non-nuclear and neutral region remain long-range objectives to be striven for by ASEAN.

The third ASEAN summit meeting at the end of this year will probably review its political and economic collaboration for the past 20 years, and map out a strategy direction about its future action and development. The governments of its member countries and private industrialists in this region are pinning great hopes on the outcome of this conference. It is learned that the non-governmental ASEAN Federation of Chambers of Commerce has formed a 14-member ASEAN Economic Cooperation and Coordination Group which will submit a set of concrete proposals to various ASEAN member governments for deliberations during the summit meeting. Drafted by experts after meticulous research and discussion, this report will touch on various subjects, including the liberalization of industries, the complementarity between government and private enterprises, and a proposal to create an environment beneficial to the growth of the economy—all practical and constructive and worth of serious consideration by the ASEAN governments.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of ASEAN's founding, it is hoped that this "young" regional organization will continue to grow strong with new vigor and all member countries will continue to carry out the "ASEAN spirit" and jointly promote this region's prosperity and stability.

9300

Gerakan Statement on Education Issue
*42050026b Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA
in Chinese 11 Aug 87 p 1*

[Text] Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik, president of the Malaysian People's Movement [Gerakan], indicated today that he would bring up the issue of amending the 1961 Education Act in the next cabinet meeting.

He said that he would ask the minister of education whether he intends to amend the Education Act and change the language medium of teaching in Chinese and Tamil primary schools.

Dr Lim made these remarks after a 3-hour dialogue held at the Chinese Union auditorium today between Gerakan leaders headed by himself and a delegation representing 15 Chinese mass organizations.

Before the dialogue was opened, Dr Lim issued a public statement through his party headquarters reading as follows:

"Today the Malaysian People's Movement and a delegation representing 15 Chinese organizations will exchange views concerning the issue of the 1961 Education Act Amendment. On this occasion, we deem it necessary to affirm Gerakan's views on educational problems.

"1. The Gerakan party stands by the Malaysian language as the lingua franca of our multiracial society, and at the same time encourages all nationalities to learn each other's language with the view to facilitating the interflow of ideas and promoting unity.

"2. The Gerakan party favors the guaranteeing of the basic human and constitutional rights of all nationalities to freely study and use their respective national languages, as well as the freedom of parents to send their children to any educational institution of their choice; consequently, based on the wishes of the peoples of various nationalities, the government should support them to develop and fulfill their educational system, and all different types of schools and mainstream schools should be given equal treatment concerning school grounds, facilities, teaching staff and subsidy programs.

"3. The Gerakan party holds that Chinese primary schools and Tamil primary schools should remain unchanged in character, because this represents the most fundamental aspiration of Chinese and Indian societies.

"4. On the strength of the positive role played by privately-owned middle schools in the growth of our educational system over the years, the government should encourage all mainstream private middle schools to carry on and should provide subsidies and financial aid to all types of technical and vocational middle schools for their free development.

"At present, the Ministry of Education's intention to amend the 1961 Education Act is attracting the attention of various public circles, and Chinese society, based on their past historical experience, is understandably worried over the impending amendment.

"The Gerakan party believes that the Education Act is the legal foundation for our educational policy, and this educational policy is bound to affect the future of our

entire state. Therefore, the government should move cautiously in the process of amending the Education Act, listen to and learn from educators, civic organizations and other concerned citizens, in order to create a completely acceptable scheme.

"With regard to the planned amendment of the 1961 Education act, we believe it is necessary to aim at the following:

"1. That Chinese and Tamil primary schools, as well as independent Chinese middle schools, be permitted to carry on under the present form and to further their development;

"2. That private circles be given opportunities to freely provide fine-quality preschool education (kindergarten) so the children may enjoy a richer and more colorful childhood;

"3. That private circles be given opportunities to provide fine-quality arts and crafts and vocational education in a flexible way to complement the government's effort in personnel training;

"4. That more arts and crafts and vocational schools be made available for the purpose of coordination with the development of our country's industry, agriculture and commerce."

9300

Education Minister's Meeting With ACSTT Lauded

*42050026c Kuala Lumpur NANYANG SIANG PAO
in Chinese 13 Aug 87 p 2*

[Editorial: "Dialogue Between the Education Minister and Chinese Schools Association"]

[Text] Although no concrete results emerged from the dialogue between Education Minister Anwar and the Association of Chinese School Teachers and Trustees [ACSTT], this frank meeting between the government and the private sector has made it possible for both parties to understand each other's views and standpoints on such a major issue as Education Act Amendment, and served well and significantly as a good foundation for future dialogues.

It is understandable that Education Minister Anwar was not in a position to offer the ACSTT promises and guarantees, because at the present stage, in line with the amendment process and democratic procedure, the minister is not the sole decision-maker concerning the amendment. What is important, however, is that an amendment of the Education Act should be based on the democratic spirit and the principle of equality for all nationalities; it should also coincide with the letter and spirit of multiple mainstream language education and the needs of the plural-society environment.

After the dialogue was over, the education minister affirmed that the aim of amending the Education Act is to enhance the quality and level of the national language and other languages and that, under the spirit of the Education Act, Chinese and other languages will continue to receive safeguards. And the Education Act spirit mentioned by the minister was based on two educational reports prepared by [Razak] and [Dali]. As previously stressed by this paper, the forthcoming amendment of the Education Act, including Article 21 (2), basically cannot veer away from the spirit of the two educational reports. Evidently, this explanation is not clear-cut enough to erase the anxieties of Chinese society, because the [Dali] educational report, which was based on the 1961 Education act, drew up one single mainstream as its ultimate objective, which clearly runs counter to the multi-mainstream letter and spirit of the 1957 Education Act and to the basic rights of all nationalites to learn their mother tongues freely as stipulated in our constitution.

This time around, the amendment of the Education Act will produce an impact of unknown degree to the survival and development of Chinese education. Judging by the past, we must remain on the alert and not take it lightly, particularly at a time when a series of racial incidents are breaking out in the country and constantly unsettling the Chinese community. So it is not a groundless worry that the Chinese are maintaining an attitude of anxiety and apprehension toward the question of the Education Act amendment.

With the issue already causing widespread repercussions among the people, the Chinese are now thinking in terms of a national education. Not only are ethnic-Chinese organizations clamoring for national education, a leading organization representing 15 national Chinese associations has held dialogues one after another with the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] and the Malaysian People's Movement [Gerakan], and won their understanding on the question of safeguarding the status and development of Chinese education. The ACSTT and MCA have resumed cooperation, and it is gratifying that both sides have reached a consensus on the question of safeguarding Chinese education, particularly the status quo of Chinese primary schools. They are planning to coordinate their strategies and measures.

At present, due to lack of solidarity spirit and cohesive power in Chinese society, it is difficult for Chinese mass organizations and political parties to join forces for their common good; that is why many national rights in various fields have been eroded. If the Chinese community can cooperate with ruling or opposition political parties and pool their energy, it is believed that they can create a new situation in the matter of wresting national rights and interests.

Amending the Education Act is a serious matter with far-reaching repercussions, which the government must not take lightly or unilaterally without regard to the

aspirations of the people. To get an ample reflection of public opinion, the ACSTT has proposed the formation of an independent educational commission to carry out research and sum up all opinions and aspirations concerning the Education Act Amendment issue. This is a constructive proposal which deserves serious consideration by the authorities.

The dialogue between the education minister and Chinese schools association has established a good beginning for democratic consultations. We hope that the authorities will, in the same democratic spirit, widely solicit and respect the opinions of various nationalities. Before making a decision on the Education Act Amendment, we do hope that the education minister and the Chinese schools association will hold more open dialogues in order to obtain and coordinate wide public opinion, and to guarantee that the amended Education Act will be acceptable to all nationalites throughout the country

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Editorial on Proposed Revision of Education Act
*42050026d Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA
in Chinese 14 Aug 87 p 19*

[Editorial: "Let Public Opinion Be the Basis for Revising the Education Act"]

[Text] On 12 August, Education Minister Anwar Ibrahim had a 2 and 1/4-hour talk with representatives of the Association of Chinese School Trustees and Teachers [ACSTT]. It appears that the talks did not touch on whether the question of the language medium of teaching in Chinese primary schools would be affected, but rather on whether revising the Education Act would violate the spirit of the Education Acts of 1961 or 1957. We can understand this point indirectly after hearing a remark by the ACSTT chairman, Mr Lim Hwang Sheng who said: "We presented our opinion and he presented his explanation."

Nevertheless, we still believe that the conversation carried real significance, because Minister Anwar generally explained the government's aim for revising the Education Act, while the Chinese schools association put forward its opinion on the Education Act revision and issued a public statement on the matter. All this is conducive to the bridging of both viewpoints and to further discussions.

Education Minister Anwar Ibrahim stressed that the purpose of revising the Education Act is to improve the existing rules and regulations. He stressed the use of the Malaysian language to enhance the educational level and simultaneously he wanted to improve the standards of the English, Chinese and Tamil languages. He emphasized that revising the Education Act means safeguarding the spirit of both the 1957 and 1961 Education Acts.

In its public statement the ACSTT stressed that the correct foundation for our country's educational policy should be the 1957 Education Act which, unlike the 1961 Education Act, did not stipulate that the government's "final objective" is to make the national language as the main medium of teaching in all national-type schools. The ACSTT believes that to ethnic Chinese and ethnic Indians, national education constitutes their roots, which must be safeguarded. This is a sacred inviolable constitutional right. Therefore, any new Education Act or educational policy should be correctly based on the federal constitution and should "safeguard and maintain the development of non-Malay languages and cultures in our country" as stipulated in the 1957 Education Act. A new act should not contain articles similar with Article 21 (2) of the 1961 Education Act, because it would jeopardize the existence of national schools within our country's education system. The ACSTT also requested the government to form an independent educational commission forthwith to study and sum up the demands and aspirations of all circles on the issue of the Education Act Amendment.

The talk by Education Minister Anwar and the opinion expressed by the ACSTT elicited a direct impression that each side was airing its own views, although each has a point.

In clarifying the purpose of revising the Education Act, Minister Anwar stressed that the country's educational level would be improved by using the Malaysian language as a medium of teaching. At the same time, he wanted to enhance the standards of the English, Chinese

and Tamil languages. However, he did not explain whether the medium of teaching in Chinese and Indian primary schools would be affected and, if so, to what degree. This omission cannot help making Chinese and Indian communities restive.

Taking the Chinese nationals as an example, according to a survey, about 87 percent of Chinese parents in 1986 sent their children to Chinese primary schools. This not only reflects the enthusiasm of the Chinese people toward their national language, but also directly explains the Chinese parents' firm support to their mother tongue as a medium of teaching. This represents the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of Chinese parents, and an elected government should respect public opinion.

Mr Anwar expressed hope that he would have another meeting with the ACSTT before issuing the draft revision for the Education Act. This is, relatively speaking, a cautious way of doing things. As a matter of fact, as education minister, it is essential for Mr Anwar to understand the opinions of all nationalities on the amendment issue objectively, comprehensively, concretely and in-depth. Only in this way can he guarantee that the new Education Act will coincide with the aspirations of all nationalities and will be accepted by all concerned. In this sense, the government should accept the ACSTT's proposal for the formation of an independent educational commission to study and sum up the demands and aspirations of all circles toward the issue of the Education Act Amendment.

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POLITICAL

Quality of Youth Union Members Deplored 42090570a Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 8 Jul 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Nguyen Quang: "The Quality of Youth Union Members, a Problem That Requires Serious Attention at the Municipal Youth Union Congress"]

[Text] Based on the results of the inspections made in 12 wards and precincts at the end of 1986, approximately 30-40 percent of the youth union members are active members, 40 percent are average, and 20 percent are of poor quality (out of a total of 88,500 youth union members in 12 wards).

Noting the above figures, one youth union cadre from Precinct 10 said that the level of awareness of ideals of youth union members is low. He said that a number of youth union members have retained their superstitions even after joining the youth union. Many union members have shown themselves to be no different than the masses. A number are very practical and have obtained youth union cards in order to advance personally.

The sociological study conducted this year on the anniversary of the founding of the youth union found some rather disturbing things about the attitude of youth union members concerning the work that they are doing.

Besides the progressive and enthusiastic youth union members, who are the real spearheads in building and defending the fatherland, tasks that are filled with hardships and difficulties, the quality of many union members is declining. This is a major concern of the party and state and of many classes of people. This youth union congress must carefully analyze the reasons for this and find ways to solve the important problems. In particular, attention must be given to the subjective reasons of the union.

Laxity in Education

What awareness of ideals must a person have before he is allowed to join the youth union? Many of the youths joining the union today have "skipped stages." They have not attended classes on union objectives. If they do attend classes, they usually study three topics in just one session: "communist ideals," "youth union principles and regulations," and "the new situation and tasks." Here, I will not analyze or evaluate what youths get out of a single session on those three topics. In some cases, all that youths have to do to join the union is to "fill in the blanks and sign their name" on the application form. Some youth union members don't even know the two people who recommended them for membership in the union. They just come to a recruitment ceremony, receive a youth union insignia, and "become a member of the communist youth union."

The formation of the youths' ideals is neglected even before they join the union. And after they join the union, do they get any help? Among the statistics of the Organization Department on this Municipal Youth Union Congress, a figure of several million is listed, but nothing encouraging is said. During the 3 years 1984-1986, 2,143,484 youth union members were mobilized to participate in major festivals. But the festivals and meetings held to mobilize large numbers of youth union members were actually held just in order to score emulation points for the bases. The revolutionary action movement is weak and the disease of formalism has spread throughout the youth union. This has generated a reaction concerning instilling ideals in our union members and youths.

Since 1985, the Municipal Youth Union has expanded the training given to youth union members concerning basic Marxist-Leninist theory (1985) and economic management (1986). But this has had little effect, and the results can be measured only among those who have participated.

At the same time, activities to discuss current events and explain the difficulties in the socioeconomic situation are no longer being held on a regular basis. And little attention is given to organizing discussions on the ideological problems that exist among youth union members.

The Essence of the Activities of Many Primary Level Union Chapters

This is a problem that is directly related to the quality of the youth union members. If a union chapter is strong, its activities will always manifest a lively attempt to instill ideals.

The results of the inspections made in 12 wards and precincts at the end of 1986 show that 65 percent of the youth union bases are still carrying on activities; 35 percent do not seem to be doing anything. But among the 65 percent that are still active, no attempt was made to categorize them by quality. Some of these union activities are very dismal affairs. The secretary of the union chapter sings a song without much enthusiasm and notifies the members about a number of tasks during the month. "Does anyone have anything to say?" None of the union members shows any interest, and the meeting of the union chapter comes to an end even though there are important problems that need to be discussed. At the coffee houses, the union members discuss their concerns and problems in a very lively manner, but at union meetings, they remain silent! Youth union meetings are gradually turning into dull meetings to issue notices on tasks and payments of money.

As for the 35 percent of the union bases that do not carry on activities, there is no reason to talk about the quality of the union members. Naturally, not all of the reasons have to do with the union. It is essential to analyze and contribute ideas concerning the leadership of the party

committee echelons and the concern of the various echelon state agencies. But above all, the youth union echelons must have the courage to take a serious look at their ranks. Every year, there are campaigns to check the quality of the union members and select progressive union members. But we feel that the methods used are still too formal. Things are done for form's sake. Because of this, it is impossible to achieve real results.

A number of union cadres have said that along with improving the quality of the youth union members, the youth union must also "purify" its ranks through a campaign to examine the quality of union members with a spirit of "speaking frankly." It is urgent that we reorganize and increase the combat strength of the ranks of young communists so that they have the strength to play an assault role in opposing the negative phenomena that exist today and can contribute actively to the struggle to make innovations based on the resolution of the Sixth Congress.

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Paper Discusses Instilling Ideals in Youths
42090570b Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG
in Vietnamese 9 Jul 87 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "The Problem of Instilling Ideals in Youths"]

[Text] A youth union cadre told us that during the first several years after liberation, many party members and youth union cadres were enthusiastic about contacting and talking with youths about ideals, the future, and so on. But now, many people are hesitant.

Obviously, instilling ideals in the younger generation is not just a matter of "talking together." But the above observation correctly reflects a situation that needs to be given attention: in many places, instilling ideals in our youths is being neglected.

Why are many people "hesitant?" Why have a number of youth union organizations pulled back to their offices and busied themselves with paperwork and administrative matters?

Many people have noted the great distance between words and teachings concerning ideals and the things that are actually happening in the society in which youths live. During the first several years after liberation, we introduced things to youths in a very heroic but simple manner. Even though we lacked a scientific base, with respect to socialist ideals, we painted for them a picture of a very beautiful future, but one that was too smooth and easy. Our intoxication with victory prevented us from seeing that we were starting from small-scale production, that the country was still very poor and backward, and that there were many bleeding wounds among our heroic people and in victorious Vietnam.

Reality has brought some terrible news. Economic difficulties have become very serious. Backwardness concerning theory and the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies have distorted the image of socialism. Negative phenomena both within and outside society are developing in an alarming manner. Many older people whom the youths loved and respected have lost their image before the young generation. There are even a number of party and youth union organizations that do not have the ability to create a conducive environment concerning ideals. The things that youths imagined and what they have actually observed in many situations contradict each other. At many organizations engaged in economic activities, people talk to youths only about money and goods. The term "go into depth" is often misused in reports on the activity movements of youths and the activities of the youth union in order to avoid reality.

Instead of instilling ideals in a simple and voluntary manner like before, we now neglect this. This could do much damage.

Although some youths are spoiled and lead a pragmatic life, most youths are still deeply imbued with ideals. The country faces many serious difficulties, and this requires that our youths develop strong ideals. However, it is clear that innovations must be made in instilling ideals in youths.

The 2 July 1987 issue of TUOI TRE reported that in a recent survey conducted at the university, 89 percent of the students surveyed said that they did not like to study political theory because it is taught in a boring manner detached from reality. At a seminar on this topic that was organized by the youth union director, a student said: "We do not like to study political subjects given the present teaching methods used. But it's not because we don't like politics. If you go to the dormitories, you will see students sitting in front of the television watching the party congress with great interest. At night after the power has been turned off, we hold discussions on philosophy, economics, and politics."

The reorganization taking place in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the comprehensive innovations pointed out in the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress have generated new vitality and provided new inspiration. Those responsible for instilling ideals must exploit these fully.

Under the light of this period of "reorganization" and "innovation," theoretical research and dissemination must take active steps to help the party and society quickly eliminate a number of obsolete and outdated viewpoints on socialism, illuminate the pressing problems facing our country, and introduce our youths to socialist ideals in a scientific manner. Bold innovations must be made in the political and ideological education provided by the youth union based on strengthening the conversations, seminars, and debates with a spirit of

"speaking frankly" and confronting the thorny problems and cruel realities head-on. People must dissect things, discuss matters, and struggle boldly in order to clarify the truth. In the past, we placed much emphasis on educating the people and youths about the disgrace of slavery and about will power to resist foreign aggression. Today, it is essential that we talk with the youths about the disgrace of poverty and backwardness and give each youth the will power to work hard to enrich the people and strengthen the country.

The old ideas and mechanisms have come into serious conflict with the potential, aspirations, and creativity of the youths. Thus, more than anyone else, it is the youths who must be the support forces and who must struggle resolutely to carry out these comprehensive innovations. Youths cannot be content just to read about innovations. They must roll up their sleeves and plunge into the struggle to change themselves and society. This congress of the city's young communists must put forth a suitable action program to mobilize the youths to participate in the struggle movements to make the changes and eliminate all decadent, negative, and sluggish forms. Through these activities, the youths will establish ideals and actively assert themselves with the qualifications of youths of the Ho Chi Minh generation.

In order to instill youths with ideals, the party organizations and the cadres and party members must serve as good examples in work and daily life, and they must create an environment for instilling ideals at each base through actions and examples capable of persuading the youths in their units and localities. Recent experiences at the Precinct 4 and Precinct 5 tax offices in shutting down "Section 4" because of involvement in negative phenomena should serve to remind us of this point.

The state must quickly systematize things, build a mechanism, and create better conditions in order to stimulate, support, and protect the youths and help them implement their ideals in life. Even though the situation in which people "struggle to avoid pain" and fulfill their obligations in order to avoid losses, get by, and indulge themselves is no longer common, this can still do terrible damage with respect to instilling ideals in youths.

The Fourth Congress of the Ho Chi Minh City Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union convened today. The party organization and people of the city have placed great hopes in the congress of the city's young communists, a congress that is characterized by a spirit of combat and democracy, idealism, youthfulness, and energy.

Intensification of Youth Union Activities, 1987-1990

42090572 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG
in Vietnamese 11 Jul 87 p 2

[Excerpts of report by the Executive Committee of the municipal Communist Youth Union at the Fourth Congress of the municipal Youth Union: "Directions, Missions, and Programs of Action of the Youth Union and the Municipal Teenagers' and Youth's Movement During the 1987-1990 Period"]

[Text] I. Goals and Missions of the Municipal Youth Union During the 1987-1990 Period

There are two principal goals and missions which are:

1. To create a seething revolutionary action movement among Youth Union members in all areas, especially on the economic front with the objective of ensuring productivity and quality, practicing thrift, obtaining effectiveness, and updating the management apparatus. First and foremost, it is necessary to help implement the three major economic programs set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress.
2. To create a corps of young cadres and a young generation duly trained during the revolutionary movement.

The four principal missions of the teenagers' and youth's movement as well as tasks of the Youth Union during the 1987-1990 period are:

1. To instill the revolutionary ideal into Youth Union members—especially the struggle spirit and the will to move forward to overcome difficulties for the ideal of enriching the country, together with the awareness of the need to solve correctly the relationships between individual and common interests. Youth Union members must be urged to study continuously in order to improve their standard of knowledge and their ability to do creative work.
2. To take care of the vital needs of young people and to defend their rights in social life—first of all, their need for a job, study, and entertainment as well as their right to be treated with equity and to participate in and control all spheres of social activity. It is necessary to emphasize the Youth Union's responsibility for helping and educating youths who are still backward.
3. To improve the quality of Youth Union organizations, first of union chapters and their members. It is necessary to ensure that the activities of union chapters have a truly combative and democratic character among union members and other youths, to turn union members into really trustworthy friends of other youths, thereby attracting many young people to the revolutionary movement and collective activities by using the Youth Federation as a pattern.

The training of union cadres must be intensified and the first step must be taken to plan the formation of a corps of union cadres capable of assuming the tasks required of the Youth Union during the forthcoming years.

4. To take care of teenagers and children, to educate them, and to develop the Vanguard Teenagers Unit and the Ho Chi Minh Children's Unit with the viewpoint that "the entire union must work for the benefit of these units."

II. Ideological and Educational Tasks of the Youth Union

The ideological and educational task of the Youth Union must accomplish a real change, on the one hand, by equipping union members and young people with theoretical fundamentals and an awareness of the new situation and mission and, on the other hand, by taking into account the ideological and most urgent problems peculiar to youths in society and facing union members in each unit, thereby developing the union members' concern about social issues and enhancing their ability to educate themselves.

The ideological and educational task of the Youth Union must shape ideological fundamentals and concepts necessary for the revolutionary action movement among union members according to requirements set by the Sixth CPV Congress. At the same time, this task must positively contribute to developing the socialist ethics and lifestyle among young people.

The principal themes and measures are as follows:

Basic political and economic education must be provided and resolutions passed by the party must be studied.

Traditional virtues must be inculcated in young people to arouse their pride in the fighting spirit, sacrifices, and contributions of youths in all revolutionary stages. The great responsibilities of and new opportunities for youths during the present stage must be pointed out more clearly.

The main theme of the propaganda and ideological task of the Youth Union must aim to inculcate faith in young people and deal with their responsibilities and contributions to the renovation of the socioeconomic management apparatus and to the implementation of major economic programs of the party.

Young people must be taught to adopt the socialist lifestyle.

Young people must be taught socialist internationalism.

III. Programs of Action of the Youth Union

A. Young people must study and perform creative labor to enrich the country for the following purposes:

Increasing labor productivity, ensuring product quality, practicing thrift to reduce production and circulation expenditures, thus making production and service activities more effective.

Participating in the renovation of the management apparatus, with efforts to be focused first on meeting the need to improve planning and economic accounting at the grassroots level.

Actively contributing to building a corps of young workers with professional skills and a standard of managerial knowledge.

The main themes and measures are as follows:

In industrial, small industry, and handicraft production, efforts must be concentrated to promote the production of consumer and export goods as well as products designed to serve agriculture.

The professional standard of young workers must be raised.

It is necessary to improve and perfect equipment and the industry in charge of designing new products.

It is necessary to update the management apparatus at the grassroots level and to concentrate on these four stages: establishment of norms, planning, policy, and economic accounting.

In agricultural production, efforts must be concentrated to promote various programs on food production belts and industrial and grain crop cultivation, especially the cultivation and breeding of plants and animals for export.

In the area of commodity distribution and circulation, vigorous efforts must be exerted to update the distribution and circulation mechanism (according to the spirit of Resolution No 2 of the Central Committee) in order to serve production and improve the people's living conditions more effectively. The Youth Union's movement must level two spearheads at participation in updating business and servicing methods and in improving the managerial and servicing abilities of union members.

In administrative units and those producing no material wealth—such as research institutes and hospitals—the Youth Union must meet requirements about productivity, quality, economy, and effectiveness as well as the need to update the management apparatus in each sector and unit and, on this basis, must formulate and implement various youth programs and models to improve the professional standard of union members and to contribute actively to increasing the effectiveness of each unit's work and taking care of the union members' interests.

B. Young people must study and contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the training offered by schools.

C. Young people must defend the fatherland and maintain public order and security.

It is necessary to implement a program to teach national defense to young people, especially those aged 17, to build national-defense sports clubs, and in conjunction with the army and public security forces, regularly organize training courses to improve the youths' military skills.

D. The Youth Union must participate in solving the employment problem for young people by:

Proposing that the administration adopt a young worker recruitment apparatus and policy in which the Youth Union's responsibilities and power will be strengthened, especially its participation in recruiting workers for cooperation projects with foreign countries, with attention to be paid first to assault youths and demobilized soldiers.

Encouraging and guiding young people to cooperate in organizing production in accordance with Decision No 34 of the municipal People's Committee; and organizing production installations simultaneously with vocational schools for youths.

The Youth Union must continuously motivate young people to join the Assault Youth forces and to participate in strengthening and developing these forces in precincts and districts and at the municipal level. The union must control the implementation of various systems and policies and take care of the nutritional needs and living and working conditions of members of the Assault Youth, and must also insure that these young laborers have legitimate sources of income. It is suggested that the city authorize the mobilization and transfer of youth forces from the economic and national defense sector to young volunteer workers' units in each subward in order to meet occasional requirements of public welfare projects, such as repairing roads, people's houses, schools, and public health stations.

E. As an assault force, young people must struggle against negativism and uphold social justice.

Propaganda and education must be provided to instill in Youth Union members the awareness of and responsibility for building the party and administration during the struggle against violations of the law and the people's right of ownership.

On-the-spot Youth Union executive committees together with the higher echelons of the Youth Union have the duty to support and protect Youth Union members who struggle against negativism.

It is necessary to invest the Youth Union with the right to participate in control activities, to propose measures against negativism, and to request the competent echelons provide swift solutions and answers.

Motions must be submitted to and consultations made with the administration with the aim of amending irrational systems and policies on student recruitment, employee selection, scholarships, income of young laborers and those working in the education and public health sectors, as well as the contractual system and staff organization.

F. Cultural, physical education, and sports activities must be developed.

Young people at all installations must be encouraged and helped to organize cultural, physical education, and sports activities according to their needs and likes while the Youth Union must determine and guide the development of certain typical activities—such as political song, dance, book and newspaper clubs, motion pictures, and special forms of physical education and sports preferred by most young people.

Investments must be concentrated on the Youth Union's activities within the professional artistic composition and performance circles. It is necessary to strengthen and develop young composers' clubs and to participate in formulating youth's programs with main Vietnamese cultural topics for dissemination by wired radio and television stations and by cultural centers.

It is necessary to improve the quality of activities of youth's and teenagers' cultural centers throughout the city and in precincts and districts, especially in the suburban districts.

IV. Tasks To Be Done for Teenagers and Children During the 1987-1990 Period

Positive contributions must be made to improve the quality of study and ethics of members of teenagers' and children's units at schools and in each locality.

Preliminary steps must be taken to determine the coordination between schools and localities and to define the responsibility of the entire union and society for the education of teenagers and children.

V. Building of the Youth Union

In the next 3 years, clear-cut changes must be accomplished to improve the quality of Youth Union members and organizations, to take advantage of the present new possibilities, and to attract broad masses of young people and muster them for collective activities and various revolutionary movements.

A. To improve the quality of union members and organizations, union members must really set good examples for the masses of young people and clearly show their enthusiasm about social interests everywhere and at all times.

To improve the quality of the task of developing the Youth Union, union organizations and especially union chapters must improve their own quality by meeting the triple requirement to clearly demonstrate their combative, mass-oriented, and democratic spirits in all activities.

In the next 3 years, it is necessary to eliminate firmly the weakness of certain union chapters and to raise the ratio of union chapters which meet the above-mentioned requirements to 50-70 percent.

B. Tasks to be done for Youth Union cadres.

In the next 3 years, attention must be focused on training and improving all union cadres from the chapter to the precinct and district level in accordance with a uniformly mapped-out program whose implementation must be decentralized among the municipal, precinct, and district levels.

Initial steps must be taken to draw up a project on Youth Union cadres (first of all, cadres for the municipal, precinct, and district union chapters and for those equivalent to the precinct and district chapters) and then to advance to the standardization of the corps of cadres for union chapters at various echelons by the year 1990. Attention must be paid to the planning of the project for the contingent of young workers.

C. Mustering and uniting young people.

It is necessary to make Youth Union organizations at all echelons fully understand the significance and role of the task of mustering and uniting young people as well as the role of organizations of the Vietnam Youth Federation. It is necessary to improve and expand all popular working methods of the Vietnam Youth Federation to attract an increasing number of young people in order to meet the interests and needs of the masses of youths and to develop democracy in their activities, thereby organizing, educating, and putting young people into revolutionary action movements. Efforts must concentrate on expanding the Vietnam Youth Federation to populous areas and individual production and commercial installations.

D. The Youth Union must play a more active and responsible role in recommending outstanding union members for party membership, in improving the qualifications of prospective party members, and in submitting periodic criticisms to party members and committees and to state and administrative cadres at various echelons.

E. The operational apparatuses of Youth Union executive committees at all levels must be improved.

It is necessary to reorganize the operational apparatuses of union chapters at the municipal, precinct, and district levels in order to tidy them up and ensure that they provide concentrated, versatile, and keen guidance for the youth movement and can grasp newly emerging problems with acumen.

The views of basic installations expressing their evaluation of and degree of confidence in each operational organ and key cadre of Youth Union chapters at the higher level must be periodically collected. Corrective measures must be taken against union cadres who are not trusted by basic installations; otherwise, it is necessary to assign these union cadres to other tasks.

VI. Guidance Exercised by Youth Union

To update the activities of the Youth Union and to improve its abilities so that it may meet the requirements of the new mission, it is first necessary to update the guidance exercised by the union's organisational network in strict accordance with the laws governing the proselytization of youths during the present revolutionary stage.

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Ho Chi Minh City Directive on Solving Complaints, Denunciations
42090571 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 15 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] The municipal people's committee has just issued Directive No 24/CT-UB defining and assigning the duty of various sectors and organs at all levels to examine and solve citizens' complaints and denunciations.

According to the directive, the heads of various municipal services and sectors, management organs above the grassroots level, and basic units as well as the people's committees in precincts, districts, subwards, and villages have the duty to examine and solve the citizens' complaints and denunciations about incidents occurring within the scope of the units and sectors placed under their management.

Directive No 24/CT-UB clearly defines and specifically assigns the duty to examine and solve complaints sent by citizens to the people's committees in subwards, villages, towns, precincts, and districts or to the heads of services, boards, specialized sectors, and units directly subordinate to the municipal people's committee. The municipal people's committee has the duty to examine and solve complaints and denunciations which are related to the management of various sectors, which have already been solved by the heads of municipal organs, services, and sectors or by the precinct and district people's committees but which still entail further complaints and

denunciations by the persons concerned or if the municipal inspection commission finds that the previously offered solution proves incorrect, and proposes that the municipal people's committee provide another one.

The municipal people's committee must also examine and solve complaints and denunciations regarding the heads of services, sectors, and organs directly subordinate to the municipal people's committee or regarding the members of precinct and district people's committees.

To define clearly the duty of state organs responsible for examining and rapidly solving all citizens' complaints and denunciations, in its Directive No 24/CT-UB, the municipal people's committee specifically entrusts organs at each echelon with the examination and solution of complaints and denunciations in accordance with the substance and nature of each case—such as arrest, detention awaiting trial, confiscation of property and household registration certificates, oppression and retaliation by state cadres and civil servants, housing policies and systems, implementation of the labor and wage policy, land management, emulation title awards, disability retirement system, and policy toward wounded soldiers and fallen heroes.

The municipal people's committee also directs the people's committees at various echelons, the heads of municipal services and sectors, administrative organs in precincts and districts, and public utility organizations—such as the electricity and water service—to appoint some of their leaders to organize weekly receptions of citizens as well as the reception of people's complaints and denunciations in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the State Inspection Commission. All organs and units must carry out the reception of petitions and the management of complaints and denunciations in strict accordance with regulations on examination of complaints and denunciations and in compliance with a decree issued by the Council of Ministers.

9332

Selection of Village Party Committee Members Criticized

42090536a Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese
13 May 87 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Quang in Column "Party Notebook": "Places That Still Have That Phenomenon Should Rectify It Promptly"]

[Text] At the recent party organization congresses of a number of villages there was a phenomenon very worthy of attention: the election of executive committees was not carried out seriously, which resulted in failure to elect the full number of members authorized by the congress. Of course, each delegate is free to vote for

whomever he or she wishes, and people may be recommended for election but not be elected for many different reasons. That is nothing unusual. But if insufficient members are elected in such places because of partialism, factionalism, jealousy, status-seeking, etc., that is a matter of concern. That attitude has for a long time deeply penetrated the consciousness of cadres and party members in a number of villages, and has been "applied" in "sharing seats" within the party leadership apparatus, the governmental apparatus, and the mass associations in the villages. Ordinarily, the delegates from a hamlet vote for a person from that hamlet, and do not base their decisions on the common good, or on the standards regarding morality and ability.

Those attitudes of partialism, jealousy, and status-seeking are not only present during elections but are also manifested when members of the executive committee are assigned responsibilities. Therefore, in some places the meetings held to assign responsibility last two or three days, and in some places members of the district party committee must be invited to "arbitrate."

The Party Statutes state clearly that "It is necessary to oppose all manifestations of dispersion, partialism, localism, indiscipline, and factionalism." Those phenomena are not widespread but exist in all districts. Such attitudes must be rectified immediately and we must advance to ending and eliminating them. Otherwise, solidarity will be harmed and leadership by the party committees will be very difficult, which will lead to weakening the prestige and strength of the party and greatly harm the mass movement.

5616

MILITARY

Military Units Urged To Improve Daily Life

42090543 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jun 87 pp 1, 4

[Text] Many Army units are presently taking part on the battlefield of constructing the material base for socialism in our country and performing international duty with our Lao and Kampuchean friends. Defense cadres, soldiers, workers, and government personnel in economic construction units are working day and night with the aim of raising productivity, quality, and effectiveness of production. One of the critical factors in accomplishing this is to provide unceasing care and improvements to the material and moral lives of working people. Over the past, although economic conditions in the fatherland have continued to be difficult, many units, imbued with the spirit of resolutions of the party Central Committee, have progressively stabilized life for cadres and soldiers. Such units as Group B30 (Military Region 3), Truong Son Corps [binh doan], and materials production enterprises of 11th Corps and Work Site 1A (Rear Service General Department) have raised production and business effectiveness, considering this the most important

means of increasing income and providing for the livelihood of working people. Besides, these units performed supplementary production well or took part in food production efforts to expand sources of income. Along with promoting production, the units put emphasis on the receipt and distribution of commodities, ensuring that all quantitative specifications were met and the commodities reached the hands of each person.

However, there are still places where the living standard of unit cadres, soldiers, workers, and government personnel are not being provided for. The main causes are that measures are not sought for promoting completion of the main production plan, there is often a shortage of work, and the income of cadres and workers decreases. There are also units in which many shortcomings in the matter of receipt and distribution of commodities have generated negative phenomena, skimming off from and shorting the quantities specified by the state and the Army.

The matter of providing for the daily life of working people in economic construction units must be given all the more attention in view of the many changes taking place in the conditions of our country's economy. First of all, each economic construction unit must fully realize the significance of this problem, which has a decisive influence on the development of production. At the same time, each unit must also educate each cadre, soldier, worker, and government employee to be conscious of current practical difficulties and mobilize each person to uphold the concept of ownership and contribute to the improvement of living standards, not relying passively on supplies issued by the state and the Army.

In the process of settling business accounts and seeing to the living standard of each cadre and soldier, economic construction units must place primary emphasis on efforts to improve and renovate management in order to have high economic effectiveness, to have more sources of income, and to progressively provide for the living standard of working people. The urgent problem for all units today is to ensure that there is enough work for workers on the basis of initiative and creativity and expanding the use of joint economic ventures to find regular sources of materials for production. Units stationed in areas with conditions favoring the expansion of production must organize movements well to plant and process food crops, on one hand creating more material possessions for society and on the other increasing sources of income for the unit. A number of defense factories and enterprises had stable production installations, so they concentrated on creating favorable conditions for families of workers to develop economies by doing contract work during free time, providing capital for them to have more work and increase their income. In addition to developing production, importance must be attached to perfect receipt and distribution of commodities in the stipulated quantities and to processing food for daily meals.

In the process of seeking ways to improve the living standard of cadres, workers, and government personnel, units must avoid the tendency to do little, but report many increases in sources of income in an attempt at deception. Resolutely counter all corruption and skimming from supplies and severely criticize the practice of increasing income by doing business and making money for each other on price differences, which disrupts market prices.

Providing for the living standard of cadres, soldiers, and working people is presently a primary concentration of the entire party and all the people. Economic construction units of the Army must further heighten their sense of responsibility and increase their initiative and creativity to develop production and make contributions with the state toward resolving common difficulties and progressively stabilizing the living standard of cadres and soldiers in the units.

9830

ECONOMIC

Ho Chi Minh City Import, Export Aims, Activities

42090550b Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
10 Jun 87 p 2

[Article by Bang Chau: "Ho Chi Minh City: How To Create Sources of Export Good?"]

[Text] Intensive Investment in Production To Create Sources of Export Goods

Presently, Ho Chi Minh City exports products to a 35-nation market. There are six main product groupings: Handicrafts, unprocessed and processed agricultural goods, ocean and cultured products, arts and handicrafts, wooden goods, and various pharmaceutical products.

Striving to obtain imports in order to increase exports, gradually renovate products, and create sources of high-value export goods, the Municipal General Import/Export Corporation recently imported some synchronized machinery and equipment, especially replacement parts, and invested intensely in a number of enterprises capable of realizing a rapid return in foreign currency. In industrial, agricultural, medical, and cultural enterprises, the general corporation also imported shipment after shipment of complete sewing machine assembly lines for production in the city in preparation for processing millions of export products; imported four racks of shoe tongue sewing machines capable of turning out 55 million shoe tongues annually; and imported hundreds of wool looms for state-operated enterprises and collective installations. The general corporation invested foreign currency worth millions of dong to import raw materials, chemicals, thread, and spare parts in support of factories centralized on the municipal level in the aim of turning

out a large volume of products and amassing commodities to exchange with provinces for agricultural products and raw materials for factories.

In preparation for large-scale export in upcoming years, the general corporation urgently set up a 14-hectare export processing zone capable of storing and processing goods for export and at the same time protecting finished products for the city and the provinces. The general corporation has gradually set up more installations for processing pork and a number of other food products and at the same time has increased the output of fresh fruit and vegetables for export. With the 12 vessels of the city's long-distance fleet, with cargo capacities of 3,000 to 5,000 tons, it has taken a partial initiative in transport and protection of export goods.

Expanding Joint Ventures

To rapidly increase the volume of export goods, Ho Chi Minh City is expanding joint and combined ventures with provinces in order to create large sources of raw materials. The city is relying on its own strength, that of having a network of relatively modern enterprises, to rapidly increase processed goods and raise the value of export goods.

Joint and combined operations are conducted according to three formulas.

The first is one of cooperation in the sphere of purchasing raw materials. The city advances money and goods to provinces to purchase raw materials. Profits are shared according to the ratio of 60 percent for the province and 40 percent for the city.

The second formula is one of mutual investment to create a product, such as cooperating with An Giang to plant 8,000 hectares of green beans and ginger; with Kien Giang to plant 500 hectares of black pepper; or with Dac Nong (Dac Lac) to plant 300 hectares of ginger.

The third is mutual investment in creating installations for exploiting fish and shrimp with Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Cuu Long, Hau Giang, An Giang, Thuan Hai, etc. The investments are to develop hundreds of seabed plots, build ice factories, and form a processing zone in the areas of Ong Doc River (Minh Hai), Ham Tan (Thuan Hai), Phu Quoc, and Kien Hai (Kien Giang) in order to catch and develop shrimp and squid for export.

With joint and combined ventures, the city can solve the problem of finding work and at the same time can prevent damage to machinery and equipment. Products that undergo industrial processing have high quality. They have more variety. Packaging is improved, putting the product in an attractive form and making it suit the preferences of foreign countries. Neighboring provinces have more products and product funds, which contributes to the gradual stabilization of life for cadres and people. Today, marine products account for 30 percent

of the export value in the export goods structure of the city. In addition, the general corporation has emphasized competing for credit from businessmen and organizations in foreign countries for investment programs and joint ventures in order to import materials and equipment, renovate technology, and expand production for a number industrial sectors in the city, and to support production of consumer goods, and produce export goods. In the period of 1986-1987, foreign companies and businessmen began to invest in the city under various programs—investment in machinery and equipment, or purchases by the general corporation with repayment in products, or investment of funds to construct plants for the assembly of such items as electronic components or automobiles; or arranging slow-repayment letters of credit for imports.

Problems To Be Solved

Over the recent past, export activities in Ho Chi Minh City have had positive influence on socioeconomic activities on the municipal scale. The General Import/Export Corporation has made efforts to partially balance supplies and raw materials for production and export installations (aside from those balanced by the central echelon). The city endeavored to generate 200 million dong in foreign currency from import/export activities in 1987 and to raise the value of exports to 450-500 million dong by 1990. If this objective is to be reached, a number of problems must be solved—an export-goods foundation must be established early, and plans must be made to create stable sources of goods. When export activities are not executed according to plan, this leads to sources of large-volume export goods not being concentrated and price and market instability—and foreign currency, in particular, is not stabilized to enable the payment of debts when they come due. The operations of some specialized corporations are furthermore characterized by purchases and sales to take advantage of price differences. The general corporation still fails to take advantage of price differences. The general corporation still fails to fulfill a staff role for the municipal party committee and municipal people's committee and to provide professional guidance to member installations.

The city and the general corporation should place highest priority on exports to socialist countries and rapidly renovate a number of economic policies. As of 1987 assigned responsibility for producing such processed goods as ready-made clothing and shoe tongues in large volumes, the city must have more attention from the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Light Industry, and the State Price Commission to determine appropriate prices for goods processed for export and not permit the situation to persist in which people making goods for export get less income than those producing goods for domestic consumption. There must be close coordination between the general corporations of each ministry and the specialized-sector corporation of the

city, and inappropriate intermediate levels must be reduced, circulation expenses reduced, and the producer of export goods helped to have a stable income and be assured profits.

Implementing the resolution of the Second Plenum of the Central Committee, Ho Chi Minh City is positively expanding direct exports and is seeking ways to contact the market, and especially to create some of the supplies and raw materials for making processed goods for export.

9830

Review of 1986 Import, Export Trade; 1987 Tasks
42090563a Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese
Feb 87 pp 3-6

[Excerpts from a report of the Ministry of Foreign Trade at the Conference To Review 1986 Trade Activities held in Hanoi on 10-12 Feb 87: "Import-Export in 1986 and Guidelines and Tasks in 1987"]

[Text] Import-Export Situation in 1986

Right at the beginning of 1986, the year that started the 1986-1990 5-year plan, in the spirit of striving to implement the Central Committee resolutions and to properly fulfill the 1986 import-export task as a feat to welcome the 6th Party Congress, the Ministry of Foreign Trade acted on its own initiative to widen the activities of the sector in order to create new changes that would encourage import-export activities in the 1986-1990 period.

The efforts to carry out the import-export plan were begun early; more particularly, the fact that materials had been purchased and large bags for export goods had been made ready in a relatively proper manner had important effects on the fulfillment of our plan for the entire year. However, right at the beginning of the year, the foreign trade work in many aspects encountered difficulties and was more complicated than in the preceding year. The most obvious difficulty still was the lack of balance within the economy and the fact that prices-wages-money not only remained unstable but also had the tendency to adversely affect the fulfillment of the plan and other aspects of the foreign trade work.

Purchase prices of export goods were showing great changes: In the case of the goods the prices of which the ministry had to set, in spite of the two adjustments it had made, the ministry still failed to keep pace with the declining trend, although prices at the time of adjustment were nearly doubled compared to the previous ones. The serious shortage of foreign currencies made it difficult for it to import what would be necessary for making export goods and to charter ships for carrying import and export goods.

The policies and mechanism applicable to import-export activities and organization were far from stable, with different ideas creating difficulties for guidance and supervision, particularly in regard to the mechanism for supply of materials used in production and purchase of export goods, and the policies and mechanism applicable to local import-export: Early in the year the state allowed different localities to import consumer goods up to 15-20 percent of the value of their exports and later raised this to 30 percent, but at the same time it reduced the kinds of goods they were allowed to import. The efforts to materialize the policies and mechanism in connection with import-export management were still slow, and because its management machinery had not yet been reorganized and strengthened, the state-management ability of the ministry remained limited.

In foreign policy, the fact that the signing of the 5-year commercial agreements and 1986 protocols with a number of foreign countries took place at later dates than in previous years and that agreements with a few countries have not even been signed yet did affect the signing of contracts in connection with the import-export plan. Because many socialist countries adhere to the principle of linking delivery of export goods with receiving import goods in conjunction with implementing the protocol that has been signed and all demand that we improve the quality of our export goods, our leadership over delivery of goods must be stricter and more timely. In our relations with the nonsocialist market in 1986 we encountered greater difficulties: Because of the lack of foreign currencies and our inability to pay off the "hot" debts at the time they were due, it was very difficult for us to import and to buy on credit.

In that situation, we strived with strong determination to successfully fulfill the 1986 tasks, particularly the export task, in order to create a momentum for development in the years to come.

The 1986 export plan as assigned by the state included increases at considerable pace: an increase of nearly 14 percent compared to the levels achieved in 1985, with export by the central administration increasing by 18 percent and by localities by 10 percent. Export in 1985 increased by only 8.6 percent over 1984, which showed an increase of only 7.8 percent over 1983.

The state plan right at the time it was assigned already was seriously unbalanced, with tens of millions of foreign-currency money having no guarantee as to what sources of supply the goods would come from and also without any clear understanding as to what sector would be responsible for organizing supplemental sources of supply. In addition, the plan was unbalanced in the following aspects: a lack of materials and foreign currency in the production of goods for export, inadequate transportation of goods and materials required by export, with only 56 percent of the Ministry of Foreign Trade needs being satisfied.

The state assigned the plan too late: Only on 30 January 1986 did the Council of Ministers issue a document to assign the ministries and localities to fulfill the tasks set in the plan, and only in late February and early March, in some cases even in April, did the ministries assign the plan to the basic units.

The results after a year's struggle showed that the country as a whole fulfilled 100.7 percent of the plan and achieved an increase of 14.6 percent over the level achieved in 1985, with export by the central administration accounting for 89.6 percent of the plan, an increase of 4.7 percent over 1985, and local export exceeding the plan goals by nearly 26.6 percent and accounting for nearly 38 percent of the total export income (only 31 percent in 1985).

The 1986 export income as earned by the organizations that are subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade accounted for 23.6 percent; other ministries, 59 percent; and by local organizations, 17.4 percent.

Of 26 central export organizations 17 either fulfilled or overfulfilled the plan, and the rest failed to fulfill it. In 1986 the export items that showed increases over 1985 included coffee, unshelled peanuts, beans of all kinds, rice, black pepper, cinnamon, cashews, duck feathers, floor planks, meats, seed oil, jute rugs, articles made of rush, and so on. At the same time, these items showed decreases compared to the previous year: alcohol, tea, medicinal paste, wool rugs, anise oil, and cromite. However, among the items exported by the central administration the following failed to reach the goals assigned in the plan: cigarettes, alcohol, meats, clothes and textiles, wool rugs, jute rugs, sneakers, sandals, medicinal paste, cromite, anise oil, coal, rice, soybean, duck feathers, unshelled peanuts, and tea.

Under difficult economic conditions, with many seriously unbalanced aspects, particularly with many great changes taking place following the implementation of our prices-wages-money policies and measures, the 14.6 percent increase in the 1986 export earnings was a relatively remarkable achievement; although this rate of increase was not as high as the average increase in the 1981-1985 period (16.5 percent per year), it was nearly twice as high as the one achieved in the 2 preceding years (7.8 percent in 1984 and 8.6 percent in 1985).

The results obtained from our export in 1986, which reflected the common efforts of the foreign trade sector as a whole, other sectors, and all localities in fulfilling the task of stepping up exports, are a good sign pointing to the beginning of a new period.

Local exports (consisting of direct exports and assigned exports) increased at a faster rate than central exports (35.3 and 4.7 percent). The increase of export earnings mainly was achieved by local organizations. This proves that if we have good policies, the efforts to step up exports in the coming years in the main direction of

exploiting the capabilities of agriculture-forestry-fishery can be very realistic; on the other hand, we need the policies that guarantee both concentration of sources of supply of goods from this direction in favor of export by the central administration to get more foreign currencies for the country's common goals and development of the local economy.

Exports to the nonsocialist market increased at a faster rate than to the socialist market (30 and 2.5 percent). From this reality we find that if we continue to adopt the existing policies and mechanism, we will still encounter a lot of difficulties in getting the sources of supply of goods to satisfy our commitments to the socialist countries because delivery of goods to these countries is made in compliance with the not-fully-balanced state plan, with prices being normally unfair, and without the benefits of the export assignment policy and the right to use foreign currency, whereas the goods that are exported to the nonsocialist countries have to comply to a very small extent with the central plan, for the most part are exported in accordance with local plans, and can benefit to a relatively large extent from the right to use foreign currency.

We need to have a policy that encourages concentration of sources of supply of goods for delivery to the socialist countries in order to fulfill the obligation that our state has been committed to, and at the same time must maintain a tight management over our export to the nonsocialist market in order to have enough goods to fulfill our international obligation and to export in accordance with the central plan; and also must satisfactorily resolve the interests of both the localities and the units that have goods to export.

The goods that are being exported in quickly increasing quantities, such as coffee, pepper, cashews, beans of all kinds, and so on, have mainly resulted from more investment, expanded production, and increase of crop yields. In the last few years the localities were able to actively invest in and step up their production because they are the commodities that are exported to the non-socialist market and the localities have the right to use to a greater extent the foreign currencies obtained from their exports.

The goods made on order for export still reflected a slow expansion of production. There were many reasons behind this, but the subjective reason was that we had not actively taken the initiative to expand export in this form. As a result, the orders for ready-made clothing remained limited; the orders placed by the Soviet Union for hats and shoes were filled to only a small extent; and the contracts with Czechoslovakia and Hungary for placing orders were not yet signed, although the protocol about them did specify such contracts. To take orders for our goods is a vital part in export, and many positive measures must be taken in the coming years to speed it

up for the purpose of getting more capital, developing production, providing the work force in the country with jobs and income, and quickly increasing the overall income from exports.

The total spending in 1986 for imports showed an increase of 13 percent over 1985. Seventy-five percent of the 1986 spending for imports came from organizations subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade, 18 percent from units subordinate to other ministries, and 7 percent from units subordinate to the localities.

Generally speaking, all major materials imported last year showed increases over 1985: 7 percent in the case of gasoline and oil, 43 percent for fertilizers, 23 percent for iron and steel, and 15 percent for cotton. Insecticide was only one-half of the 1985 import. Grain and medicines showed increases, while the quantities of imported cotton materials, monosodium glutamate, and vacuum bottles all decreased.

Although the quantities of materials and goods imported in 1986 showed large increases compared to the 1985 figures, there was much progress in terms of their deliveries, with the major ones having reached us early and exceeding the plan goals: Within the first 6 months of the year, 85 percent of the imported fertilizers arrived; within 9 months, we received fertilizers, pyrite, iron, and rice in quantities exceeding the goals set in our plan for the entire year, nearly 90 percent of iron and steel, and more than 70 percent of gasoline and oil, oil and grease, cotton, and so on; and toward the end of the year, we also received some materials (gasoline and oil, fertilizers) that were to be shipped in 1987 but had been sent ahead of schedule by our request.

As for the goods imported from the Eastern European socialist countries, we faced difficulties in transportation because of a lack of foreign currencies necessary for chartering cargo ships. This problem so far has remained unresolved. If there are no new measures, there will be in 1987 even more difficulties and we will have to bear the consequences (storage charges, poorer quality of goods, and so on).

The central plan for import from the nonsocialist market also encountered difficulties because of a lack of foreign currencies. The fact that we did not have the ability to pay off some short-term loans at the time they were due considerably limited our on-credit import to a greater extent than in the previous years.

Import-Export Guidelines, Tasks for 1987

In 1987, the 2nd year of the 1986-1990 5-year plan and the 1st year for implementation of the 6th Party Congress resolutions, although many difficulties remain, we have very important needs in the import-export field

that require that we make profound changes in our work if we want to be able to fulfill the import-export tasks recommended by the 6th Party Congress for the period of 1986-1990.

In export, the foreign trade sector as a whole, from central to local level, must strive to fulfill at any cost the 1987 export plan and obtain an increase of 5 percent or more compared to the level approved by the National Assembly.

In order to fulfill the 1987 export plan we must urgently conduct the following work:

1. As for our export goals we must aim at these major goods: Farm commodities We must concentrate our efforts on overcoming the immediate difficulties, such as grain, fertilizers, insecticide, rational purchase prices, and so on, involving the need to ensure reaching our 1987 export goals set for such major commodities as coffee, pepper, unshelled peanut, and beans of all kinds.

As for other important export items, such as processed tea, rice, produce, and so on, although the state has assigned the task to the ministries, they will be unable to fulfill it unless there is strict leadership from the localities because these commodities mostly involve the collective and individual economic sectors. Marine products Export of marine products (mainly frozen shrimp and squid) is to increase by 15 percent over the 1986 level and to account for 30 percent of the total value of our national export to the capitalist market. Light industry and small industry products and handicrafts. Export of this group of products is to account for more than 30 percent of the total value of our national export. We must pay attention to boosting the quantities of these for-export goods and groups of products.

As for the group of small industry and handicraft products made of domestic raw materials and capable of increasing our export income and providing people with jobs, such as articles made of rattan, bamboo, jute, and corn and coconut fibers, and fine art articles, we must not only continue to promote development but also guarantee quality, specifications, and exact imitation of samples as requested by customers.

The export value of the three above-mentioned groups of goods is to account for more than 35 percent of the total export value of the groups of light industry and small industry and handicraft products. More important is the fact that we now can resolve the job problem for hundreds of thousands of people.

As for the group of export goods made of foreign raw materials, we must first of all pay attention to the goods to be made on order (while we still lack foreign currencies and while we are unable to spend too much foreign currency for importing raw materials to make goods for export, we must pay even greater attention to the goods which we already get orders for), such as ready-made

clothing, knits, embroideries, rugs, assembly of electronic components, shoe uppers, and so on, with raw materials (such as cotton, fibers, leather and canvas shoe uppers, and so on) supplied by foreign customers. These on-order goods alone in 1987 will account for 18 percent of the total value of our national export. The urgent question to be raised is to ceaselessly improve quality and to guarantee export standards. To do so first of all requires that we invest more (both in depth and in breadth) and renew our equipment. At the present time, the localities that are taking part in exporting these goods have keenly recognized this problem. A number of localities actually are capable of putting aside a part of the foreign currency they earn to invest in expanding production or renewing their equipment in order to improve the quality of export goods, but since the benefits to be brought about by export to compensate for the extra investment by the localities are not clearly determined, they are still reluctant to do so. Therefore, we suggest that the Ministry of Light Industry, which the state has assigned to do this work, along with other organs concerned, submit to the Council of Ministers an early draft plan for "sharing benefits" with the localities which invest their own capital in building production installations to make such on-order goods.

2. To carry out the 1987 planning mechanism (in accordance with the 1987 planning mechanism that the State Planning Commission has asked the localities to adopt).

3. To sign contracts and to deliver products. In recent years, the contracts signed with central import-export general corporations usually specified lower export-goods-delivery goals than those assigned by the state to localities. As a result, for many years the state was unable to guarantee delivery of the goods ordered by socialist countries in accordance with the accords that have been signed with them.

Therefore, in 1987 let us ask localities not to assign any goals lower than those specified in the state plan when they sign contracts with central import-export general corporations. As for the goods which the localities are allowed to export to the capitalist market, either directly or through an intermediary, the Ministry of Foreign Trade should not issue import-export permits if the contracts they sign do not specify the terms and delivery in accordance with state plan goals.

On the other hand, central import-export general corporations must urgently sign contracts with foreign countries so as to let production installations have something concrete to rely on in order to expand production right in the first months of the year. If these general corporations are slow in signing contracts overseas and thus force these production installations to stop production, they must bear full responsibility for any consequences.

4. Under the present conditions of the state-supplied materials and goods still showing a lack of balance (in such aspects as quantity, varieties, uncertain time of

delivery, and so on, particularly in the case of the materials to be used in agriculture), to set up a commodity fund for export is very necessary and extremely urgent and can be achieved by the following measures:

Putting the annual excess money obtained from preferred prices of goods exported to the Soviet Union and some Eastern European socialist countries into the commodity fund for export to be used to import materials and goods needed through this fund.

Taking at least 1 percent of the total quantities of goods imported annually from socialist countries.

Borrowing part of the money from foreign countries.

This commodity fund is entrusted to the Ministry of Foreign Trade, which spends it for exporting purposes (supplementing the goals assigned by the central administration and still showing a lack of balance, and granting loans to localities in order to create more local sources of export goods).

We suggest that the State Planning Commission and localities give support and contributions to the commodity fund for export so that we could at any cost set it up some time in 1987.

The direction for import is first of all to serve agriculture—to ensure importing in sufficient quantities fertilizers, insecticide, and raw materials for industrial production (with attention being paid to the raw materials needed for production of consumer goods and goods for export). As for the high-level consumer goods, let us firmly stop importing them (except for importing them to get foreign currency after their resale, or for encouraging export). Let us encourage domestic production of various kinds of goods to replace the imported items (vacuum bottles, light bulbs, electric fans, and so on).

5598

Haiphong Establishes New Economic Zones
42090563b Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN
in Vietnamese 9 Jul 87 p 3

[Article by Khanh Phuong: "Haiphong Exploits Labor and Land Potentials, Develops the Economy, Consolidates National Defense"]

[Text] Haiphong is a coastal municipality having islands and many river mouths, which make its riverside and coastal alluvial banks rather large, ranging from about 17,000 to 20,000 hectares. It also has a population density and work force that are rather large compared to other localities in the country. To organize the exploitation and use of the existing labor capacity and the potential of these areas not only is something having very important significance for its economic development but also greatly affects the efforts to maintain security and to consolidate national defense. This is the

reason why since 1981 Haiphong has been concentrating its efforts on building and extending dikes into the sea, building new economic zones, and organizing and moving the labor force in the municipality and its wards and districts in order to exploit the labor and land potentials that exist in the municipality. That was a correct direction, but how did Haiphong go in that direction?

Building New Economic Zones of the Right Size

Haiphong was mobilizing its work force to build dikes and extend them into the sea and to open alluvial banks around river mouths; in the process it was able to build more than 30 new economic zones. Something peculiar about these new economic zones is the fact that their size greatly varies, ranging from tens of hectares to 2,000 hectares. Some people, out of worry, have asked this question: "Why did Haiphong not build new economic zones of the same size and why did it adopt instead the policy of building such zones of greatly different sizes?" As we were seeking an understanding, we found that Haiphong did not determine the size of its new economic zones on the basis of its subjective intention but was relying on realistic terrain characteristics.

The characteristics of Haiphong's terrain are the fact that alluvial banks on the coast, along rivers, and on edges of islands are not linked with one another but are scattered in many locations and that their areas are not the same, for they may be thousands of hectares in some localities and only tens of hectares in some others. Consequently, Haiphong was unable to build new economic zones of the same size but had to maximize the use of its land by building new economic zones of different sizes in order to be suitable for the terrain conditions of different riverside and coastal alluvial banks.

On the basis of that reality, Haiphong has adopted the following policy for the construction of its new economic zones: For the large areas where there was a great chance of combining economic development with national defense, such as the areas along Route 14, Gia Minh, Chan Hung, and so on, the municipality submitted economic and technical arguments to the central administration, asked it to review them, requested capital investment from it, and organized construction itself. For the areas covering hundreds of hectares, such as Dinh Vu, Hoa Binh, Chien Thang, Bang La, Vu Yen, and so on, Haiphong took care of the matter itself by mobilizing capital and the available labor force (including units of the armed forces stationed in the locality). For the small areas scattered in its districts, when they were found capable of opening new land and building new economic zones by themselves, Haiphong granted permission to these districts and let them do the work by themselves.

With this method of doing work, Haiphong was able to mobilize all sources of capital and labor, and then new economic zones of different sizes quickly appeared one

after another and brought about good initial results. An example: The new economic zone adjacent to Route 14 (which was built by building dikes and extending them into the sea), with an area of nearly 2,000 hectares, had 2 agricultural cooperatives, Tan Thanh and Hai Thanh, with 1,357 laborers and 2,488 people, a state farm, 2 production zones belonging to the Municipal Command and border guards, a crop seed center, and a marine-products cultivation institute. The zone as a whole raised 120 hectares of shrimp and fish, harvested 30 tons of shrimps and fish (including 10 tons of shrimp which were exported) and 200 tons of paddy, and produced nearly 3 million bricks a year. It is now expanding the cultivation of industrial crops of various kinds, vegetables, and subsidiary food crops.

Besides the large economic zones managed by the municipality, the new economic zones built by districts also have been bringing about obvious results. In 1986 alone the 100 hectares of land put to use by the cooperatives in the new economic zones yielded 2,022 tons of paddy, 150 tons of subsidiary foods, 20 tons of rush, 6 tons of shrimp, and 10 tons of fish. Ngu Phuc Village in Do Son District had 147 hectares of virgin and fallow land along the banks of Van Uc River. Both the district and village invested 2.2 million dong in the construction of 3 km of dike and 3.4 km of roads, improved the soil, and built this land into a new economic zone. Early in 1986 the cooperatives sent there 150 households (with 296 laborers and 578 people) and set up 3 production units which grew rice, rush, subsidiary food crops, and fruit trees and raised shrimp and fish. In the 1986 10th-month season these units used 35 hectares of land for rice growing and organized raising and catching shrimp and fish. The results obtained during the year were 100 tons of paddy and 5 tons of shrimp and fish (including 1 ton of shrimp sold abroad), with the total value after subtraction of production expenses being 2.25 million dong. In the new economic zones in Haiphong we have found that the local administration was paying attention to combining economic development with consolidation of national defense. All production units and cooperatives had their own militia forces and training plans based on the overall plan for maintaining order and security and promoting combat readiness in the new zones, where the municipality had not maintained permanent and very tight management.

Getting Better Economic Results

Nobody can deny the efforts and the right way to do things that Haiphong has devoted to organizing and building the new economic zones. But as we sought to understand the organization and management of production in the new economic zone close to Route 14, we have found some problems that Haiphong should continue to study and resolve in order to obtain greater economic results.

The production installations in this new economic zone have adopted a production plan but have not done much in terms of organizing its implementation. Some installations left a lot of land unused, with the area put to use

being negligible. Others lacked the proper investment in production and therefore were able only to make bricks out of the clay they dug from the ground, which they used in construction and mainly sold in order to get some cash. Hai Thanh and Tan Thanh Cooperatives which have actively engaged in production right from the very beginning are encountering difficulties in organizing management and therefore obtaining limited results. According to Nguyen Van Hoi, director of Hai Thanh Cooperative, the first difficulty he is facing is that the cooperative does not know where "to cling" in order to resolve the problems in trying to ensure development of production. By the municipality's regulations, the cooperative is under the administrative management of the Town of Do Son, but it must take care of itself in all aspects in order to carry out the production plan drafted by the municipality's new Economic Committee. As a result, while the cooperative is organizing production, there is no specific locality that is responsible for providing leadership and supplying the cooperative with agricultural materials. When it needs fertilizers, insecticide, or other materials, it can ask the Enterprise for Exploiting the Potential Capabilities of Route 14 (subordinate to the new Municipal Economic Committee) to buy them for it. The cooperative must pay the full price at which the enterprise buys those materials for it. If the enterprise is unable to buy them for it, it must go to the free market and get them at very high prices, for without these materials the cooperative's production will be unstable as it once happened that its harvest was very poor because the cooperative lacked insecticide with which to fight harmful insects.

The second difficulty arises from some water conservancy works like sluices and ditches failing to satisfy the cooperative's production needs, because of sloppy construction and failure to build them in accordance with planning by the new Economic Committee, which used money invested in production to hire a contractor to build them. The sluices actually did not bring water into ricefields; and there was no water from ditches and canals because they had been built at levels ranging from low to high, with the difference between these levels being as much as 80 centimeters. In order to have water to grow crops, the cooperative, which then had just been established and had been facing difficulties because of lack of financial support from any source, had to provide its own capital and labor to repair the network of ditches. This did not include other problems that remained unsolved in the relationships between the new Economic Committee and the cooperatives, and among the production installations in this new economic zone. That was the reason why Hai Thanh Cooperative, in spite of its great efforts, had been facing slow development, instability, and uncertain production. Let us take an example: In the 1985 5th-month season, the cooperative grew rice in 53.6 hectares of land and obtained only 29 tons of paddy because the rice plants in 33.6 hectares had been dead. In the 10th-month season, it grew rice in 100 hectares and harvested 175 tons. In the 1986 5th-month season, it grew rice in 102 hectares, of which 22.5 had

dead rice plants, and harvested only 153 tons. In the 1987 5th-month season, its harvest dropped to about 140 tons of paddy.

The third difficulty is the following: Because of the organization of management being far from clear-cut and rational, no particular administration or organization is responsible for taking care of the living conditions of cooperative members and their families in this new economic zone. When the cooperatives proposed opening cultural courses for cooperative members' children, the district told them the new Economic Committee would deal with it, but the committee later said that was "beyond its functions."

Many cadres and members of these cooperatives said to us: "Because of such difficulties the cooperatives have failed to exploit the great potentials of this zone." And they unanimously suggested the following: "If the cooperatives have not yet been permitted to establish a village-level administration, the municipality should entrust the task of managing the cooperatives to an existing basic-level administration which is to be responsible for providing them with leadership and guidance in all production, living standard, and social aspects. Only by so doing can we resolve the difficulties and create favorable conditions for the cooperatives to quickly stabilize themselves in order to exploit more effectively the potentials of this new economic zone."

"We strongly hope that this suggestion would be promptly considered and resolved by the municipality."

5598

Mid-Year Labor, Population Distribution Goals

Missed

42090550a Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese

7 Jun 87 pp 1, 4

[Text] According to statistics of the Labor and Population Redistribution Department (Ministry of Labor and Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare), as of the end of May 1987, the entire country had redistributed 42,600 workers, with more than 85,000 other people going to build new economic zones. Including the capability for redistribution in the days that still remain of June, only 34.07 percent of annual planning objectives for redistribution of labor will be met, and only 33.54 percent will be met for population. This is only 62.8 to 64.1 percent of the totals achieved for the same period last year. Taken separately, the number redistributed from the north to the south this year was 15.2 percent greater than last year for labor and 26.5 percent greater for population, but compared with objectives for the entire year, only 46.8 percent were achieved for labor and 43.1 percent for population.

Difficulties directly influencing results in the redistribution of labor and population on a nationwide scale are food shortages and shortfalls in capital investment in

new economic zones. Although the central echelon provided lower-level installations assistance in capital investments for new economic zone locations, due to difficulties immediately confronting them, the majority of localities used these investments for other things. The pace of capital construction at population reception points was slow or did not even start. The general situation was that such materials as roofing, cement, lumber, and steel intended for new economic zones were put to other use.

Disease prevention and control was regarded lightly in new economic zones, especially in the Central Highlands and Western Nam Bo areas. Shortages of medical cadres and preventive and curative drugs are an urgent problem; virulent malaria has not been thoroughly eradicated. Changes in organization and cadres at localities during the recent past have also influenced collective leadership at all levels of administration, with some places showing laxness toward redistribution of labor and population.

According to the same documentary sources, among the 39 provinces and municipalities, only 13 units have met 50 to 66.7 percent of the objectives of the annual plan; they are: Cao Bang, Son La, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh, Lam Dong, Tien Giang, Dong Nai, An Giang, and Cuu Long, the only one to complete objectives for the entire year within a period of 7 months. The province with the lowest mobilization for the entire country was Binh Tri Thien, which had an annual quota of 11,800 workers and 25,000 people, but in 4 months redistributed only 572 workers and 1,046 people; projections to the end of 6 months indicate that only 8.47 percent of the annual objective will be met for labor. Minh Hai Province, though it had the low annual objectives of 4,000 workers and 8,800 people, met only 9.28-12.5 percent of planning objectives for the entire year.

This situation reflects the reality that guidance of party and government echelons since the Sixth Party Congress has lacked the necessary centralism; policies have not been promptly revised, so that they are ineffective and the mass movement has sharply declined. These are problems that can lead to failure to meet 1987 objectives for the redistribution of labor and population, unless there is a strong change in guidance practices.

9830

Farmers' Suggestions on Rural-Area Policies

Reported

42090569 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 3 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by Lien Huong: "Farmers' Suggestions on Policies for the Suburbs"]

[Text] For more than a month now, 74,000 cadres and members of collectivized peasants associations in the suburban districts and wards have been participating in

the movement to study Directive 05 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee on building and solidifying the collectivized peasants associations from the central to the primary echelon. Based on the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress and the resolution of the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee, which regard agriculture as the leading front, the farmers stated their opinions and gave specific suggestions to the state on rural-area policies:

The city must invest a suitable amount of money in the suburbs and reserve approximately 30 percent of the city's capital construction investment capital to build up the material and technical base and the infrastructure in the rural zones, particularly in the former resistance base areas.

A portion of the budget funds of the localities, such as taxes collected at the district level and socialist labor funds, should be reserved for the districts.

Each year, the city should set aside a suitable amount of foreign currency to import materials, machinery, equipment, and raw materials in order to support production requirements and implement the key economic programs in the rural areas. And it should organize things to deliver the materials and equipment to the production installations without going through intermediate stages. The state should calculate the price of convertible goods between agricultural products and agricultural materials. Raw materials and materials imported to support agricultural production should be calculated based on a low rate. The price of agricultural products involved in two-way contracts should be calculated based on product production costs. The producers should be guaranteed a 30-40 percent profit as compared with production costs in order to ensure reproduction and improve the standard of living. The state must provide price guidelines for goods not included in the two-way contracts based on a fair purchase and a fair sale.

The present agricultural tax rate should be lowered by 40 percent (the current tax rate is 13-14 percent, which is twice as high as the industrial-commercial tax rate). Tax calculations must be stabilized within 5 years so that the farmers will boldly invest in intensive cultivation.

The production units must be given the right to change the crop cultivation pattern to one that will bring greater economic results. With respect to short-term crops, taxes must be set based on the stipulations for old crops—at least 3 years. Taxes on long-term crops must be deferred until the crops are harvested. Medicinal plants and rushes must be tax exempt. Export crops must be tax exempt or the tax must be reduced.

There must be specific stipulations concerning the types of products (agricultural and native products) that are managed by the state. The farmers must be allowed to sell their products after they have fulfilled the obligations and economic contracts with the state. After they have

fulfilled their obligations to the state, the agricultural units that produce export goods must be allowed to use a suitable amount of the foreign currency to import materials, equipment, raw materials for reproduction, and some consumer goods.

The city must guide the implementation of Decision 34 in the rural areas and implement policies to authorize the production installations to mobilize the people's spare capital. There must be policies to encourage the people to engage in joint production ventures with the state and collective economic units. The construction of agricultural cooperatives within the city must be systematized.

The city has already advocated building a food belt outside the city. But management has been unstable for a long time now, and there are still problems in providing guidance.

The city must implement policies to encourage areas to specialize in the cultivation of vegetables and sugar cane, and it must unify management on everything from guiding and supplying materials to distributing products. Studies must be done in order to establish suburban power service corporations. Each district should have a power transmission station so that the specialized cultivation areas can maintain production during the seasons. Duyen Hai has many ward and sector state farms and forests. The city should soon implement specific policies on investing in building up the state farms, state forests, and state fish farms in Duyen Hai and on expanding the economy, building population points, and managing the products.

In recent years, the city has given attention to training cadres for the outlying areas. But it has not implemented policies to encourage scientific cadres and those engaged in scientific research to think about management and production in the suburbs. About 30 percent of the city's training budget can be set aside to train cadres for the suburbs, and money can be set aside for scientific and technical research to support rural-area production and business. If the scientific innovations and discoveries and technical advances applied to agricultural production achieve good economic results, those responsible for the discoveries and advances can receive 10-30 percent of the increased products for many years. Besides this, the city has examined things to see if village and hamlet cadres can be paid the same salaries as workers and civil servants. The Municipal Collectivized Peasants Association has been given permission to establish a cadre training school and publish an association newspaper.

11943

SOCIAL

Improper Activities at Precinct Bank Reported
42090568a Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG
in Vietnamese 27 Jul 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Le Tuyen Tuyen: "The Negative Phenomena at the Precinct 8 Bank Must Be Clarified Immediately; Bribery and Arbitrary Disbursements and Loans"]

[Text] Bribes and Arbitrary and Unfair Disbursements

In Precinct 8, many production installations recently denounced the illegal activities of a number of cadres and personnel at the precinct bank.

The Dong Tam Production Cooperation Team reported that the team had more than 4 million dong in its account when it asked to withdraw 200,000 dong in order to pay the workers their wages. But it was unable to get its money that day. The team reduced the amount of the check from 200,000 dong to 100,000 dong and then to 60,000 dong but was still unable to get any money. Another cooperation team with a balance of 800,000 dong came and withdrew 50,000 dong. Nguyen Tan Do, the director of the Thuan Thien PP Bag Production Cooperative, said that the cooperative has constantly had problems withdrawing money from this bank. On 10 March 1987, the Currency Office approved the payment of 50,000 dong to the cooperative. He wanted to withdraw a larger sum and so Thanh, the head of the Currency Office at the Precinct State Bank, demanded a bribe of 4 percent of the amount requested. One time, when Do withdrew 100,000 dong, he had to put 4,000 dong into an envelope, which ended up in the pocket of Thanh. And Thanh's response was, "Is that enough?"

We talked with many other production installations in the precinct, and most of them told similar stories. Many production installations said that they don't know how much the Kim Son Ready-Made Clothing Team and the Thanh Cong Weaving Team (two brothers) had to pay to "buy" the bank, but they are always given special treatment. One month, the Kim Son team withdrew 7.7 million dong. In November 1986 and January 1987 the Thanh Cong team withdrew 10.5 million dong. As of 3 January 1987 the Precinct 8 bank had taken in only 1.04 million dong, but it disbursed 1.3 million dong to the Thanh Cong team. Besides withdrawing large sums of cash, these two cooperation teams have been allowed to withdraw money many times (they withdrew money as many as three times in one day), and they have withdrawn money outside the days stipulated for small industry and handicrafts production installations.

Credit Contrary to Principles and Help for Speculative Activities

Another rather important task of the bank is to make short-term loans in order to help the production installations expand production. The Precinct 8 bank has engaged in improper activities in carrying out this task, too.

In 1986, the small industry and handicrafts production sector in Precinct 8 had 15 cooperatives and 41 cooperation teams that had borrowed money from the bank. The Kim Son team had borrowed the most. Of the 123.2 million dong loaned to the cooperation teams, the Kim Son team had borrowed 67.5 million dong, or 54.83 percent of the total amount loaned and 2.34 times as

much as that loaned to the small industry and handicrafts cooperatives. In January 1987, the municipal bank allotted the Precinct 8 bank 52.3 million dong in credit for the 1st quarter of the year (for the collective economic sector). But in January alone, the Precinct 8 bank loaned Kim Son 23,012.905 dong, 44 percent of total credits.

The question is, what did the Kim Son team borrow this money for? The Precinct 8 State Inspection Commission stated that the Kim Son team is a family operation. The husband serves as team leader, the wife serves as treasurer, and the children and other relatives serve as team members. Records are kept only as a matter of form. They are not accurate. In 1986, Kim Son declared taxable revenues of 58.8 million dong. But the initial audit of the team's volume of business showed that it earned 90 million dong. The Inspection Commission presented a motion to have the precinct collect 2,035,101 dong in taxes. In 1986, the Kim Son cooperation team borrowed 67,598,722 dong from the Precinct 8 bank and used this money to purchase cloth, lead wire, glue, and so on. But it did not use all of this in production. Instead, it resold some of the items for a profit. Kim Son purchased and then resold 162,008 lead wires (twice as many as it used in production) and 20,093 meters of cloth. From such activities, Kim Son transformed loan money into deposits. Not only did it profit from the interest rate but it also received interest of 585,656 dong. Besides this, the other units also accused the Precinct 8 bank of applying pressure and meddling in the business activities of customers. The precinct "TN" Cooperative Corporation reported that the bank had "hinted" that it sell the Kim Son team 4,387 meters of "din my" cloth and that it had pressured the Precinct 8 "TNTH" Corporation to sell cloth to the Kim Son team and purchase ready-made clothing from Kim Son even though the people in the city do not like such goods. This is not an isolated instance. A number of other business units have received similar "hints."

Points That Must Be Clarified

From the things discussed above, it is clear that the Precinct 8 bank has committed serious violations. First of all, with respect to accounting and disbursement principles, the bank must respect its customers and carry on operations fairly. During times of financial difficulties, the bank must play a balancing role and help the producers solve their problems. But the Precinct 8 bank has not done this. Instead, relying on its functions, it has demanded and accepted bribes, disbursed money arbitrarily in violation of the principles, and concentrated its attention on the Kim Son and Thanh Cong cooperation teams. As a result, customers have lost confidence in the bank, and this has damaged the credibility of socialist

banks. Also, this has generated losses for the state, created additional financial problems, and created a situation in which there is not enough cash on hand for more important needs.

The Precinct 8 bank has also committed serious violations concerning credit principles. It has concentrated too much on the Kim Son cooperation team. It has loaned this team more money than the team needs for actual operations. It has not monitored the loans closely and has allowed the Kim Son team to use this money to speculate in goods, which is an improper activity for a small industry and handicrafts production installation. In a situation in which prices continue to fluctuate, by giving such loans, the Precinct 8 bank has enabled the Kim Son team to make large profits from buying and reselling goods. Whom does this bank serve and has it split profits with the Kim Son and Thanh Cong cooperation teams? These are the questions being asked by the masses. These questions must be answered. Based on the accusations made by the masses, today, the Precinct 8 State Inspection Commission has discovered a number of negative activities engaged in by the Precinct 8 bank. With a spirit of speaking frankly, the masses demand that the Precinct 8 State Inspection Commission determine who was involved and who is responsible for this. The Precinct 8 State Inspection Commission has not yet answered these questions. It must not allow there to be an "awesome silence." The masses are waiting for a public explanation.

11943

Lam Dong Hospital Establishes Nuclear Medicine Section

42090568b Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG
in Vietnamese 27 Jul 87 p 4

[Text] The Lam Dong provincial hospital has established a nuclear medicine section to treat patients using nuclear radioisotopes. With four doctors and technicians who were trained at the Central Department of Nuclear Medicine, the hospital has used the equipment supplied by the Dalat Nuclear Institute. This equipment includes a single-track amplitude meter, a beta detector, and a number of other implements. The hospital's nuclear medicine section has treated people suffering from parathyroid and a number of skin diseases. Since being established more than a month ago, the section has treated more than 250 patients suffering from goiter and infectious diseases and achieved good results using phosphorus 32 and iodine 131.

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END

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